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10/721,775	11/26/2003	Kenichi Kikuchi	L8612.03109	4182

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EXAMINER

PATEL, HARESH N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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11/27/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/721,775

Applicant(s)

KIKUCHI, KENICHI

Examiner

Haresh Patel

Art Unit

2154

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/26/03, 7/8/04, 12/2/04</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-15 are subject to examination.

Priority

2. Applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f), is acknowledged. Applicant is requested to submit the translated priority document in English for the Japan priority papers for verification in order to benefit the effective date.

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The present title, server and a server system, is too broad and is not sufficient for proper classification of the claimed subject matter.

Drawings

4. The figures submitted are acknowledged.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. An initialed and dated copy of the applicant's IDS form 1449, paper dated 11/26/03, 7/8/04, 12/2/04, is attached to the instant Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

Art Unit: 2154

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1-15 recite the limitations, “the interlaced scan system”, “the predetermined operating state”. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim (Please see MPEP 706.03(d)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Creamer et al. 2005/0144653 (Hereinafter Creamer-Pentex).
9. Referring to claim 1, Creamer-Pentex discloses a server, connected to a network terminal via a network, comprising: a camera section, which photographs a subject image by a image-pickup means of the interlaced scan system and output image signals in a first field and a second

Art Unit: 2154

field (e.g., page 3); and a image signal compressor (e.g. page 4), which compresses the image signals output from the camera section, wherein, in the predetermined operating state, the image signal compressor compresses only a image signal in either the first field or second field and the server transmits the compressed signal to the network terminal (e.g., page 5).

10. Referring to claim 2, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the server transmits the information containing link information for image data and an image information display size instruction described in a markup language to the network terminal (e.g., page 7), in order to display a web page on a browser in the network terminal, in case where a request for transmitting the image data is received from the network terminal in accordance with the information, (e.g., page 7) the server compresses, in a predetermined operating state, a image signal in either the first field or second field on the image signal compressor (e.g., page 8), and the server, except in the predetermined operating state, synthesizes and compresses image signals in the first filed and second field on the image signal compressor, and the server transmits the compressed signal to the network terminal (e.g., page 11).

11. Referring to claim 3, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the image information size display instructions to make the image signal displayed at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., page 11).

12. Referring to claim 4, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the predetermined operating state is an imaging state by the camera section with long time exposure (e.g., page 11).

13. Referring to claim 5, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the predetermined operating state is a state of panning or tiling operation of the camera section (e.g., page 11).

14. Referring to claim 6, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses a server comprising: a camera section, which photographs a subject image by a image-pickup means of the interlaced scan system and outputs image signals in a first field and a second field (e.g., page 3); a image signal compressor, which compresses the image signals output from the camera section; a network interface, which transmits image data compressed by the image signal compressor to a network (e.g, page 4); and a controller, which controls the camera section and the image signal compressor; wherein the server is equipped with communicator, which transmits the information containing link information for image data and an image information display size instruction described in a markup language in order to display a web page on a browser in a network terminal (e.g., page 5); and in case where a request for transmitting the image data is received from the network terminal in accordance with the link information, the server transmits, in a predetermined operating state, a image signal in either the first field or second field (e.g., page 5).

15. Referring to claim 7, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the image information display size instruction is an instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., page 11).

16. Referring to claim 8, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses the server comprising mode switch (e.g., page 3), wherein the mode switch makes mode switchover between a first mode where image signals in the first field and second field are synthesized and compressed as a frame signal before the resulting signal is output and a second mode where only a image signal in the first field and second field is compressed before the resulting signal is output (e.g., page 8).

17. Referring to claim 9, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein incase where the mode switch has switched from a normal exposure to a long time exposure, the server switches from the first mode to the second mode (e.g., page 9).

18. Referring to claim 10, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein, in case where the mode switch controls the position of the camera section, the server switches from the first mode to the second mode (e.g., page 10).

19. Referring to claim 11, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the image information display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image is an image information display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of the imaging area of an image pickup device (e.g., page 11).

20. Referring to claim 12, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the markup language is HTML (e.g., page 4).

21. Referring to claim 13, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the camera section for photographing a subject image by way of imaging means of the interlaced scan system and outputting image signals in a first field and a second field is replaced with a camera section for photographing a subject image by way of imaging means of the interlaced scan system and outputting a image signal in either a first field or a second field (e.g., page 11).

22. Referring to claim 14, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses wherein the network terminal receives a web page transmitted from the server and regenerates image data at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., page 11).

23. Referring to claim 15, Creamer-Pentex discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Creamer-Pentex also discloses a method for transmitting a camera image via a network and displaying the camera image, comprising the steps of: photographing a subject image by image pickup-means of the interlaced scan system (e.g., page 3); transmitting the image information of a subject image to a network terminal; transmitting a file which describes in a markup language a display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of the subject image (e.g., page 4); transmitting partially a field information among the image information in order to display the subject image on the network terminal (e.g., page 5).

24. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rodriguez et al. 7154621 (Hereinafter Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies).

25. Referring to claim 1, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses a server, connected to a network terminal via a network, comprising: a camera section, which photographs a subject image by a image-pickup means of the interlaced scan system and output image signals in a first field and a second field (e.g., col., 10); and a image signal compressor (e.g. col., 11), which compresses the image signals output from the camera section, wherein, in the predetermined operating state, the image signal compressor compresses only a image signal in either the first field or second field and the server transmits the compressed signal to the network terminal (e.g., col., 12).

26. Referring to claim 2, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the server transmits the information containing link information for image data and an image information display size instruction described in a markup language to the network terminal (e.g., col., 13), in order to display a web page on a browser in the network terminal, in case where a request for transmitting the image data is received from the network terminal in accordance with the information, (e.g., col., 13) the server compresses, in a predetermined operating state, a image signal in either the first field or second field on the image signal compressor (e.g., col., 13), and the server, except in the predetermined operating state, synthesizes and compresses image signals in the first filed and second field on the image signal compressor, and the server transmits the compressed signal to the network terminal (e.g., col., 16).

27. Referring to claim 3, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the image information size display instructions to make the image signal displayed at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., col., 16).

28. Referring to claim 4, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the predetermined operating state is an imaging state by the camera section with long time exposure (e.g., col., 16).

29. Referring to claim 5, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the predetermined operating state is a state of panning or tiling operation of the camera section (e.g., col., 16).

30. Referring to claim 6, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses a server comprising: a camera section, which photographs a subject image by a image-pickup means of the interlaced scan system and outputs image signals in a first field and a second field (e.g., col., 10); a image signal compressor, which compresses the image signals output from the camera section; a network interface, which transmits image data compressed by the image signal compressor to a network (e.g., col., 11); and a controller, which controls the camera section and the image signal compressor; wherein the server is equipped with communicator, which transmits the information containing link information for image data and an image information display size instruction described in a markup language in order to display a web page on a browser in a network terminal (e.g., col., 12); and in case where a request for transmitting the image data is received from the network terminal in accordance with the link information, the server transmits, in a predetermined operating state, a image signal in either the first field or second field (e.g., col., 12).

31. Referring to claim 7, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the image

Art Unit: 2154

information display size instruction is an instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., col., 16).

32. Referring to claim 8, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses the server comprising mode switch (e.g., col., 10), wherein the mode switch makes mode switchover between a first mode where image signals in the first field and second field are synthesized and compressed as a frame signal before the resulting signal is output and a second mode where only a image signal in the first field and second field is compressed before the resulting signal is output (e.g., col., 13).

33. Referring to claim 9, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein incase where the mode switch has switched from a normal exposure to a long time exposure, the server switches from the first mode to the second mode (e.g., col., 14).

34. Referring to claim 10, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein, in case where the mode switch controls the position of the camera section, the server switches from the first mode to the second mode (e.g., col., 15).

35. Referring to claim 11, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the

image information display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image is an image information display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of the imaging area of an image pickup device (e.g., col., 16).

36. Referring to claim 12, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the markup language is HTML (e.g., col., 11).

37. Referring to claim 13, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the camera section for photographing a subject image by way of imaging means of the interlaced scan system and outputting image signals in a first field and a second field is replaced with a camera section for photographing a subject image by way of imaging means of the interlaced scan system and outputting a image signal in either a first field or a second field (e.g., col., 16).

38. Referring to claim 14, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses wherein the network terminal receives a web page transmitted from the server and regenerates image data at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., col., 16).

39. Referring to claim 15, Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Rodriguez-LightSurf-Technologies also discloses a method for transmitting a camera image via a network and displaying the camera image, comprising the steps of: photographing a subject image by image pickup-means of the interlaced scan system (e.g., col., 10); transmitting the image information of a subject image to a network terminal; transmitting a file which describes in a markup language a display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of the subject image (e.g., col., 11); transmitting partially a field information among the image information in order to display the subject image on the network terminal (e.g., col., 12).

40. Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Easwar, 2004/0017393 (Hereinafter Easwar).

41. Referring to claim 1, Easwar discloses a server, connected to a network terminal via a network, comprising: a camera section, which photographs a subject image by a image-pickup means of the interlaced scan system and output image signals in a first field and a second field (e.g., page 3); and a image signal compressor (e.g. page 4), which compresses the image signals output from the camera section, wherein, in the predetermined operating state, the image signal compressor compresses only a image signal in either the first field or second field and the server transmits the compressed signal to the network terminal (e.g., page 5).

42. Referring to claim 2, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the server transmits the information containing link information for image data and an image information display size instruction described in a markup language to the network terminal (e.g., page 7), in order to display a web page on a browser in the network terminal, in case where a request for transmitting the image data is received from the network terminal in accordance with the information, (e.g., page 7) the server compresses, in a predetermined operating state, a image signal in either the first field or second field on the image signal compressor (e.g., page 8), and the server, except in the predetermined operating state, synthesizes and compresses image signals in the first field and second field on the image signal compressor, and the server transmits the compressed signal to the network terminal (e.g., page 11).

43. Referring to claim 3, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the image information size display instructions to make the image signal displayed at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., page 11).

44. Referring to claim 4, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the predetermined operating state is an imaging state by the camera section with long time exposure (e.g., page 11).

45. Referring to claim 5, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the predetermined operating state is a state of panning or tiling operation of the camera section (e.g., page 11).

46. Referring to claim 6, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses a server comprising: a camera section, which photographs a subject image by a image-pickup means of the interlaced scan system and outputs image signals in a first field and a second field (e.g., page 3); a image signal compressor, which compresses the image signals output from the camera section; a network interface, which transmits image data compressed by the image signal compressor to a network (e.g, page 4); and a controller, which controls the camera section and the image signal compressor; wherein the server is equipped with communicator, which transmits the information containing link information for image data and an image information display size instruction described in a markup language in order to display a web page on a browser in a network terminal (e.g., page 5); and in case where a request for transmitting the image data is received from the network terminal in accordance with the link information, the server transmits, in a predetermined operating state, a image signal in either the first field or second field (e.g., page 5).

47. Referring to claim 7, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the image information display size instruction is an instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., page 11).

48. Referring to claim 8, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses the server comprising mode switch (e.g., page 3), wherein the mode switch makes mode switchover between a first mode where image signals in the first field and second field are synthesized and compressed as a frame signal before the resulting signal is output and a second mode where only a image signal in the first field and second field is compressed before the resulting signal is output (e.g., page 8).

49. Referring to claim 9, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein incase where the mode switch has switched from a normal exposure to a long time exposure, the server switches from the first mode to the second mode (e.g., page 9).

50. Referring to claim 10, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein, in case where the mode switch controls the position of the camera section, the server switches from the first mode to the second mode (e.g., page 10).

51. Referring to claim 11, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the image information display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image is an image information display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of the imaging area of an image pickup device (e.g., page 11).

52. Referring to claim 12, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the markup language is HTML (e.g., page 4).

53. Referring to claim 13, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the camera section for photographing a subject image by way of imaging means of the interlaced scan system and outputting image signals in a first field and a second field is replaced with a camera section for photographing a subject image by way of imaging means of the interlaced scan system and outputting a image signal in either a first field or a second field (e.g., page 11).

54. Referring to claim 14, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses wherein the network terminal receives a web page transmitted from the server and regenerates image data at the same aspect ratio as that of a subject image (e.g., page 11).

55. Referring to claim 15, Easwar discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. Easwar also discloses a method for transmitting a camera image via a network and displaying the camera image, comprising the steps of: photographing a subject image by image pickup-means of the interlaced scan system (e.g., page 3); transmitting the image information of a subject image to a network terminal; transmitting a file which describes in a markup language a display size instruction to display image information at the same aspect ratio as that of the subject image

Art Unit: 2154

(e.g., page 4); transmitting partially a field information among the image information in order to display the subject image on the network terminal (e.g., page 5).

Conclusion

In order to expedite the prosecution of this case, multiple references are used for the rejections to demonstrate that several references disclose the claimed subject matter of the claims.

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn, can be reached at (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



HARESH PATEL

PRIMARY EXAMINER

November 25, 2007